Racial Characteristics - 1935

Physical -

SEEKING THE ORIGIN OF RACES, SCIENCE PURSUES A NEW TRAIL

The Theory Now, Says Sir Arthur Keith, Is That Cousin Peoples, Far Apart, Underwent an Independent and Parallel Evolution

By SIR ARTHUR KEITH.

THE search for the fossil ancestors of modern man has taken an unexpected turn. Fifty years ago when I joined in this search, we expected to find a series of descending steps which would lead us from modern man down to a being which was no other than an anthropoid ape. We were then dominated by the speculations of Darwin's most daring disciple, Professor Ernst Haeckel of Jena. The discovery of the fossil remains of an ape-man (Pithecanthropus) in the island of Java toward the end of the nineteenth century was hailed as a complete confirmation of Haeckel's simple idea of man's evolutionary ascent.

We had not proceeded far into the twentieth century when discoveries began to be made that refused to fit into Haeckel's scheme of man's origin. As we came by a more exact knowledge of Pithecanthropus—the ape-man of Java—we found that, in spite of his small brain and flat and ape-like skull cap, he was altogether human. Within his mouth he carried a human set of teeth; he walked as we do. Also we gradually came by a rough idea of the date at which he lived—namely, about one million years ago.

Then came the discovery that at this remote period England was also inhabited, but by a type of human being totally unlike the Pithecanthropus: the Piltdown Man, known as Eoanthropus—Dawn Man. This very early Englishman had a brain which was quite respectable both in size and in point of development. The only really ape-like feature about him was his lower jaw; it had surprising points of resemblance to that of a chimpanzee.

The Peking Man.

Then came another unexpected find. Seven years ago there came to light the fossil remains of the earliest inhabitants of China known to us. They, too, differed so much from modern man that they had to be given a separate name—that of Sinanthropus (Peking Man).

Thus a million years ago, at the beginning of the geological period to which Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn has given the name "Age of Man," the earth was inhabited by at least three completely different types of humanity. All of them were primitive and more or less ape-like, yet not any of them could be accepted as an ancestor of any modern races of mankind. We could not fit these early types of humanity into Haeckel's scheme of man's graded ascent.

Fifty years ago we regarded Neanderthal Man as a fossil ancestor of modern man. The evidence, to my mind, is now complete that this ape-like form of humanity which was the sole occupant of Europe throughout a large part of the "Age of Man" became extinct some 20,000 or 25,000 years ago, leaving no progeny. In the older graves of Europe we find only men of the Neanderthal type; in the more recent, only modern man. Transitional types have not been found. The races of the Neanderthal type were replaced by colonists of the modern type from some other country outside Europe.

An Altered Approach.

When we had to give up Neanderthal Man as an ancestor and realized that Java Man, Piltdown Man and Peking Man stood outside the line of our ascent, we had to review our ideas concerning the origin of modern humanity. We determined to continue our search for early types of humanity until we found that which must be regarded as the common ancestor of all living races—white, brown, yellow and black.

We expected to find this common ancestor—in its original form—confined to one small region of the earth. I expected this region to be in Southwest Asia; others thought Africa provided a more likely place. From its centre of origin we expected to find evidence of our ancestral "modern" type radiating outward into all parts of the world. As it spread successfully abroad, into new regions, we expected to find it replacing all rival and older types of humanity. And as the modern type entered and occupied fresh continents we expected to find it becoming differentiated into the living races of modern humanity.

The spreading abroad of modern man and his differentiation into races are supposed, by most anthropologists, to have taken place during the latter half of the "Age of Man," that is, during the last half million years or perhaps less. Such is the theory that most of us held until now concerning the origin of living races of mankind. And now this theory, which regards all races as members of the same evolutionary family and as of recent origin, is being seriously questioned. Our search for the birthplace of modern man has been singularly unsuccessful.

Early News of Palestine.

At one time I hoped that the discoveries made in the caves of Mount Carmel, Palestine, in 1932, would throw light on the origin of modern man. This hope I have had to abandon. The prehistoric beings from Mount Carmel, chiseled by Theodore McCown of the American School of Prehistory out of the stony matrix in which they had been embedded for 70,000 years or more, resembled modern man in some of their features, but in the majority were Neanderthal in type. They represent a peculiar breed or race of the Neanderthal stock. They have anatomical features which exclude them from the ancestry of modern man. I am the more disappointed because evidence obtained by Miss Garrod makes it certain that the Neanderthalians of Palestine are the contemporaries of the very early Neanderthalians of Europe.

There has arisen, as a result of this and other developments, the theory of the "independent" or "parallel" evolution of modern races. Let me now set forth some of the evidence bearing on this theory. When Pithecanthropus (Java man) was discovered forty years ago I was impressed by certain resemblances in his teeth to those of the aborigines of Australia, and the wild notion entered my head—only to be dismissed—that these aborigines were the lineal descendants of Pithecanthropus. That "wild" notion has now become probable. A series of fossil links has been discovered. About two years ago Dr. Oppenoorth of the Javanese Geological Survey discovered the fossil remains of a more highly developed form of Pithecanthropus which he has named the Solo Man—Homo Soloensis. Last year the weapons fashioned by this form of humanity were found and described.

Associated Press.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, Discoverer of the "Kanam Man."

Further Java Skulls.

Two fossil skulls of a still higher type (but of more recent geological date) were unearthed in Java by Dr. Eugene Dubois, the discoverer of Pithecanthropus. Dr. Dubois gave the name of "Wadjak" to these two skulls and was impressed by the resemblance of the Wadjak people to the oldest known type of Australian aborigine.

Thus we have a series of human skulls which link a modern race of mankind—for the aborigines or "blacks" of Australia form one of the most distinctive of living races—to one of the oldest and most ape-like of fossil types. These fossil skulls of Java have been found in deposits which follow each other in point of time and come from the same region of the earth. With such evidence before us it is hard to resist the notion that in the course of about one million years the descendants of ape-browed Pithecanthropus have been converted into the aborigines of the Continent of Australia. "Independent" or parallel evolution has been at work.

Readers will now understand what is meant by parallel or independent evolution. If this theory holds for the aboriginal race of Australia, then may it not prove applicable to other races? The remarkable discoveries by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey make it probable that this is the case.

Dr. Leakey's Discoveries.

Dr. Leakey has proved that East Africa, particularly Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, is a veritable museum of prehistoric man. All through the pleistocene period, which covers about one million years and corresponds to Dr. Osborn's "Age of Man," East Africa was inhabited by human beings, for Dr. Leakey has discovered their stone implements—from the crudest types imaginable to finished weapons—in all the deposits of the pleistocene period. With the tools occurred the fossil bones of many species of extinct animals.

Most marvelous of all, Dr. Leakey has found the fossil remains of some of the men who lived with these extinct animals and were the makers of the stone tools. In the very oldest bed, with the most primitive of stone tools, he found part of a lower jaw, certainly human, but too fragmentary to give certain information concerning the kind of man of which it had formed part. Dr. Leakey has named its owner "Kanam Man." It seems to me quite possible that Kanam Man may prove to be a near relative of "Rhodesian Man." The latter is by far the most primitive type of humanity discovered in Africa so far.

In a deposit which is later in date than that which contained the Kanam fragment, but yet much older than the deposits of Europe which contain the fossil remains of Neanderthal Man, Dr. Leakey made another remarkable discovery. He found fragmentary skulls of two men. He has named them the Kanjera skulls.

Now, touching the kind of men depicted by these skulls I have not any doubt; they represent a very early type of African Negro—by far the earliest trace of this race that has been discovered. Roughly speaking, we may give the Kanjera skulls an antiquity of half a million years. These same skulls Dr. Leakey regards as the earliest form of Homo Sapiens yet discovered. He is inclined to believe that the ancestral form of all modern races—all being embraced under the form of Homo Sapiens—was evolved in Africa, and that from that continent modern man gradually colonized the rest of the world, ousting the older and cruder forms of humanity and becoming differentiated into races as he spread.

I do not think the Negro characteristics of the Kanjera skulls can be questioned. Also, I cannot conceive any process of evolution that could transform the Kanjera skulls into a Caucasian type. It is otherwise with the Rhodesian skull; that is a very primitive and generalized type which might be converted into European as well as into African forms. But the Kanjera skulls already show Negro specialization.

Evolution in Africa.

How are we to explain this early appearance of the Negro form of mankind in East Africa? I think the most probable explanation is that the same thing happened in Africa as in Java—namely, that parallel evolution has been at work and that there has been an independent transformation of a primitive type—such as is represented by the Rhodesian skull—into a modern type, depicted for us by the black-skinned races seen in the Africa of today.

It now seems to me probable that we are making a mistake about Peking Man (Sinanthropus). Hitherto we have supposed that he, too, represents one of the early pleistocene stocks which died out and left no issue. But there are certain features in the teeth of Sinanthropus which suggest that this ancient type may not have died out but evolved in the course of the "Age of Man" into the Mongolian stock which still occupies Eastern Asia. For the time being this is a mere suggestion. Until China produces a series of intermediate stages to link Peking Man to the modern Chinese, Sinanthropus cannot claim to be the ancestor of the yellow races.

Likewise with Piltdown Man. In spite of his ape-like mandible, this million-year-old Englishman may yet turn out to be an early Caucasian or "white-man."

There is one great American who will not be surprised to know that European anthropologists are now applying the doctrine of parallel or independent evolution to explain the emergence of the modern races of mankind. Dr. Osborn, formerly president of the American Museum of Natural History and the doyen of the world's paleontologists, has done more than any one to establish the truth of the doctrine of parallel evolution.

Dr. Osborn's Work.

In studying the evolution of horses, elephants and of many other kinds of mammals, he has found animals in one country going through a series of evolutionary changes, and then observed that the same changes have been undergone by animals living in a distant country or in another period of geological time. But in all such cases of parallel evolution he found reason to believe that the animals which underwent the same evolutionary changes, although living in different countries or at different periods of time, were descended from a common ancestral stock. Dr. Osborn has therefore inferred that the new features which become manifest under such circumstances have been present as a "latent" characteristic of the common ancestor.

This is likely to prove true in the evolution of the modern races of mankind. We must suppose that the diverse and primitive forms of humanity, which were in existence in different parts of the earth at the beginning of the pleistocene period, are traceable to a remote common ancestor. The theory of parallel evolution compels us to suppose that in this remote common ancestor there were latent certain evolutionary tendencies. These tendencies became manifest in recent times and converted early and primitive forms of humanity into "modern" races. We have still much to learn concerning the modes in which progressive evolution works its changes in living types.

Thus it does seem, as a result of discoveries made in recent years, that we shall have to change our ideas concerning the origin of the living races of mankind. Parallel evolution is to prove to be a much stronger factor in the production of new races and new species of mankind than we have suspected hitherto. Yet, even supposing that this new idea proves to be true, the cousinship of the living races of mankind is as valid as ever.

The only difference, if the theory holds, is this: we shall have to suppose that all modern races—white, yellow, brown and black—separated from each other at a much earlier stage of their evolution and at a much earlier period of time than we have hitherto believed. Instead of searching for the common ancestor of modern ----- in mid-pleistocene times, seek for him in mid-pliocene times—which means transferring our search 2,000,000 years further back.

SOUTHERN DIALECTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Peculiarities of Speech In Southern States to Be Studied By Virginian.

WORK IS UNDER WAY

(Special to Daily News)

University, Va., March 9.—An investigation of peculiarities of southern speech has been begun by Prof. Archibald A. Hill, of the University of Virginia, for the Linguistic Atlas of America.

Several different sorts of studies are to be made of the way southerners talk, by geographical sections, by population groups, by families and even by individuals. Notations of speech differences will be made in the phonetic alphabet and also by phonographic recordings.

Professor Hill has already started an investigation of the various dialects found in one community among different classes of persons; the more educated whites and the less educated, the negroes with possible differences between older and younger ones. He is making this study in the Keswick district of Albemarle county, Virginia.

A second type of investigation is that of the speech of people of one class over a larger area, for instance, of the less educated whites of an entire county. Similar to this is the study being made by Prof. Lorenzo D. Turner, of Fisk university, of the speech of negroes on six islands along the shore of South Carolina and Georgia, islands almost entirely inhabited by negroes.

Professor Turner is making records of stories of slavery days, discussions of social conditions on the islands, folk tales, sermons, prayers and songs.

Cultural Monuments

President Roosevelt this week sat in conference with representatives of eighteen Latin-American countries, all of whom signed what is hereafter to be known as the Roerich pact, for preservation of the cultural monuments in the Amercas. It appears that in the past, nations have in their wars been fighting with their eyes closed and thus have occasionally destroyed many permanent evidences of the civilization of the period. Under the new plan the various diplomats and officials have agreed to keep one eye open hereafter while fighting. Wherever a crimson flag is seen waving the enemy will exampt such building or structure from demolition and destruction.

While the pact seems to have provided means by which certain property rights may be protected in time of war, the nations seem at the same time to be forgetting about human rights. In every so-called civilized nation today chemists are manufacturing airships and lethal gases. With nationalism dominant everywhere, a world-wide marathon is on to organize aerial amardas. These sky monsters are expected during times of strife, to rain death from the clouds. No plans are being made to exempt such cultural monuments as women and babes. Crimson flags will mean nothing to them in the still watches of the night when like a pall poisonous mustard blots out the pure air, suffocating humanity.

War is unreason. It is the vanguard of vandalism. There is no magic touch that President Roosevelt and his conferees can give to madness, which will halt the hand of violence in time of international strife. The reason why civilization stumbles about today attempting to discover and identify the records of the yesteryears, is because culture means nothing to the vandalism of madness.

Where would one turn to find a parallel in history such as the Roerich Pact proposes? All human records are to the opposite. The Temple of Diana would be standing today but for the madness of Horostratus. It was the Turks who sacked Athens and destroyed much of the glorious works of Phidias. Why have the Russians blasted down the churches and cathedrals of their day? And, why would Italy attempt to destroy at this moment the oldest and most ancient Christian civilization?

There is no worth while spiritual significance to be gotten out of such a pact. If the world could ever approach in candor and reason the Sixth Commandment, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," upon such a foundation could be erected world peace and tranquility. In keeping the Sixth Commandment, one is constrained to keep several more which have to do with coveteousness and selfishness. In other words, if the world would pay more attention to rebuilding moral fiber instead of lulling to sleep with alliterations and catch-word phrases the cruel monster of selfishness, cultural monuments would take care of themselves.

Racial Characteristics – 1935.

Physical.

The DEBUNKER
By John Harvey Furbay, Ph.D.

Most of our race prejudices would fade into oblivion if the true facts regarding races were known, for scientific studies show that there are no basic or permanent differences between the races. The apparent differences are due chiefly to variations in climate, diet and economic status; and people living under conditions similar in these respects show no important differences in any of the fundamental human traits, regardless of nationality or race. There are probably no superior races, but there are superior climates and living conditions. These factors seem to explain the only essential differences between the races.

(Copyright, 1935, for The Constitution.)

"The negroes of America still believe in many of the superstitions inherited from long traditions in Africa. They are a kind-hearted people in Africa as well as in America and are respectful to their white friends." she said.

Dr. and Mrs. Hughlett and their three children will return to their post in The Belgian Congo in 1937 when Dr. Hughlett completes special medical training in America.

Hughes, Ark.

First Negro

Sirs:

Wrong again!! In refutation to Editor's note after Reader Clem's letter (TIME, March 18), Haile Selassie I's picture appeared on TIME's cover, Nov. 3, 1930 issue.

Now be traditionally Nordic and say Selassie's not a Negro.

LOUIS H. SCHUSTER

Department of Economics
Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C.

Although many U. S. blackamoors like to think that Haile Selassie I (Power of Trinity), Elect of God, Light of the World and Conquering Lion of Judah is a member of their race, there is no conclusive ethnological evidence to support that view. The Emperor of Abyssinia, olive-skinned and high-beaked, is best described as an Abyssinian, product of a racial mixture which may or may not include Negro blood.—ED.

NEGROES RETAIN TRADITIONS OF AFRICA

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
EVENING JOURNAL

Past

OCT 2 1935

Negroes in America resemble their African forbears in many of their characteristics, according to Mrs. William S. Hughlett, who with her husband, a medical missionary in Africa, has been visiting relatives in Clearwater for several weeks.

"I observe many of the customs and habits of negroes in this country that are virtually identical with those of the natives of Africa," Mrs. Hughlett said. "The people there as a whole are a happy lot, walk with a swing and sing about their work, much as negroes in America do. The women carry loads on their heads and go about their daily chores in about the same manner as they do here.

BLACK AND WHITE.

The fact that a black man recently triumphed over a white man in a fistic encounter adds nothing and subtracts nothing from the myth of Nordic superiority. All it means is that the better man won, and someday will lose.

On a broader base the question of white superiority over colored is not admitted except by fanatics. Racial dominance does not necessarily mean racial superiority. If it did, then the Egyptians of a few thousand years ago might have claimed superiority over the whites of that era who were shiftless, superstitious and mentally inferior. The Maya Indian at the time of his ascendency could have drawn the same conclusions from the comparison of his culture with that of the blonds of Northern Europe. The Nordic was then the uncouth barbarian.

A difference in race does not indicate superiority in itself. History shows the star of empire taking its westward course, bringing laurels from time to time to many races and colors. Yesterday's super-race is in the dust, regardless of pigmentation. Today's will be there in good time. Arrogant is he who prescribes the limits of the tide of civilization to color or blood.

The human family is very old. Culture is ever new. The white man's supremacy today lies in his ability to inquire into and apply knowledge along scientific and mechanical lines. But there are colored races on this globe who despise that sort of learning, and who have vast insights of quite another kind. Some-day the colored races may learn in full the white man's secret. Then whose will these things be? Nobody can tell. Not even the omniscient Nordics!

Baton Rouge, La., Times
November 19, 1935
SAYS NEGRO SPEECH BEST

New Orleans, Nov. 19. (UP)—The rural southern negro and the Irish peasant have the most beautiful speech in the world, David Cohn, author and native of the Mississippi Delta country, said in an address here.

The negro of the cotton fields "not conscious of any of the limitations of speech, speaks the most arrestingly beautiful English. But probably in 50 years this speech will have vanished." Cohn said.

New York Enquirer

DEC 1 1935

As a graduate medical student I was quite interested in the gist of a current article which Doctor R. J. Stroud wrote for the current Amateur Athlete, the official organ of the National Amateur Athletic Union. Dr. Stroud writes illuminatingly and informatively on the presence of so many Negro track stars. Dr. Stroud says:

"From my studies and anthropological determinations I was early convinced that the Negro would outshine the white in sprinting with all conditions the same. Also in boxing the same pitch gives them an advantage especially in accuracy to the one-half inch in quick hitting from different positions, but especially in countering.

"This pitch gives an average of 4 inches each step in the short dashes greater than a white boy who uses the same amount of power, the muscle lift of the anterior thigh group being more easily accomplished because the ball and socket joint is tilted slightly more forward.

"Every race has a characteristic pitch to its legs, based on the above facts together with some differences in muscular contour. An early student of art in studying anatomy makes use of this, and one can tell immediately the difference in the thigh of an Indian in his squatting resting position from a white cowboy or other white men, although the cowboy uses the cowboy squat more than any other group of men. You do not have to see the faces when these artist anatomists depict the thing correctly. I saw Dr. Montezuma in his last illness, and, while he was brought up as a white man and studied medicine in Chicago, he squatted as long as he could keep his feet, and with the same pitch of the Indian. I remarked to several friends at the time that his thigh was Indian in pitch while squatting.

"Women therefore cannot hope to compete with men in the sprints because the most masculine of them are still pitched too far outward to get the most of muscular power. They run 'around the corner' as it were. The Negro, in the same manner will always be the best at sprinting. The Indian's pitch is out farther than most whites.

"Now this pitch of leg works against both the white and the Negro in distance running when compared to Indians. Marathons should be won by Indians always, but they lack training and the better of them are professionalized too soon. Zabala is Indian, and he won the last once in the Olympics. This extra forward pitch will always militate against the Negro in distances, as he cannot 'rest' while running, his stride always being just long enough to tire him. Of course there are great difference of the individual in any race, but the characteristics are there, even though the pitch differs in various tribes.

"Middle distances should always belong to the white man. He has forward pitch enough for stride and outward pitch enough for resting. A freak of another race with an eccentric pitch will sometimes come along to prove the rule."

Smithfield, N. C. Herald
November 26, 1935

THE NEGRO'S DISPOSITION

A white man was in the act of crossing a street in Rocky Mount. Suddenly, like a shot from ambush, an automobile whipped around the corner behind him and sped past, fanning his pant legs. On the other side of the street in front of him two negroes leaped back to avoid being struck by the careening machine.

Automatically and apparently on the impulse the white man cursed the driver, calling down damnation on his foolhearted soul for his utter disregard for pedestrians. The negroes opposite him looked after the vanishing automobile in sincere admiration. One turned to the other and said, "Boy, can't that feller whip a car around!"

The incident really produced no dire consequences, and probably served to harm no one. Yet it offers a sharp contrast in temperament of the parties affected. The negroes' reaction is typical of their race. The white man's reaction is typical of his race.

The white man, serious and ever aware of the good or harm that come to the civilization he is cultivating, reacts first to his own discomfort and then shifts his anger to the excuse of public safety. Such an incident embitters his mind against a motorist he perhaps doesn't even know. It spoils his disposition for the time and eats on his nervous system.

The negro, on the other hand, finds in the incident a lucky opportunity to witness a thrilling exhibition of driving skill. He takes it at that, marvels a moment, and passes on to his next line of thought to eternally forget the affair.

Which is the best disposition? Will the white man's grudge for social safety outweigh his grudge against the unknown driver? Rather, on the other hand, doesn't the negro's happy-go-lucky disposition reflect a happiness that is paramount to safety after all?—Nshville Graphic.

Racial Characteristics – 1935

Mental.

Race and Environment

DR. OTTO KLINEBERG of the psychology department of Columbia University has been delving into the question of intelligence of races. The good psychologist believes that Negroes are just as intelligent as whites when they have environment equal to the people with whom they are compared.

The intelligence of the Negro improves in direct proportion to his environment, Dr. Klineberg believes. His study disclosed that within five years Southern born, but Northern bred, Negro children develop to the point where they are within less than 10 per cent of the intelligence of white children born and raised in the North, and are equal to Northern born and bred Negro children.

"As their background improves, so do the scores of Negroes examined approximate more and more closely the standards set by the white," Dr. Klineberg said. "The final and crucial comparison could only be made in a society in which the Negro lives on terms of complete equality with the white and where he suffered not the slightest social, economic or educational handicap. It is doubtful whether such a society exists, but perhaps some approximation of it could be found in Brazil or Martinique."

Some of us will be flattered by what Dr. Klineberg tells us. Others will be angry because he brought up the subject. However, we think James H. Hubert of the New York Urban League put the matter aptly when he wrote to Dr. Klineberg:

"Whenever one sets out to disprove or prove the obvious, he runs the risk of giving rise to thoughts that might otherwise never be raised...If only writers, authors and professors would cease trying to prove that Negroes are the equal of whites!"

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
TELEGRAM

FEB 1 1935

The Cost Of Insanity

There is no great difference in the amounts North Carolina spends for maintaining three hospitals for insane and three branches of the University. In 1933-34 expenditures for the three units of the University amounted to $728,813 as compared with an expenditure of $602,640 for the Raleigh and Morganton hospitals for white insane and the Goldsboro hospital for Negro insane. Demands for increased allotments for both the University and the insane hospitals are being considered by the General Assembly.

Expenditures for insane do not include amount required to support institutions for the feeble-minded, for delinquents and underprivileged human beings, also wards of North Carolina. Since one of the surest ways of bringing the prevailing condition to the attention of the public is through emphasis on the dollar and cents cost to the taxpayer, the figures are important. For the coming fiscal year the University is asking $1,427,658 for the three branches while the hospitals have pared their budgets down to $855,338. The Governor's budget message recommended that the University receive $1,068,525 and that the three hospital subsist on $807,700.

Obviously appropriations for the University this year are below a reasonable level while the amounts expended in the three hospital provide the necessities and nothing more. The provision of higher educational facilities for the young people of the State is equally as much an obligation as the provision of homes for the insane and the helpless. But there should be some means for reducing the burden of the insane upon North Carolina. We have marriage laws that, if they were strictly enforced, would in a measure prevent some of the unfit from marrying. Likewise, sterilization of men and women who have demonstrated their incapacity to reproduce sound children or who have fallen into the clutches of the law and becomes incorrigibles is recommended as a means of preventing a steady growth of the undesirable population. Birth control, reducing the number of people who are born in the State with little or no opportunity, is another step in this direction. The State, in short, must devise means of preventing men and women from bringing children into the world who, in the years to come, must look to North Carolina to protect them. Not much has been accomplished by the present sterilization law because of limitations placed upon it. Surely inmates of insane asylums are fit subjects for sterilization, if insanity is hereditary. And many types of insanity are handed down from parent to offspring.

In the next fiscal year North Carolina will spend a little more than $1,000,000 on its University and about one-fifth less in providing for its insane.

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 3 1935

ENVIRONMENT HERE HELD AID TO NEGRO

Study by Dr. Klineberg Shows Children Born in the South Advance in City Schools.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS HIGH

Group of Girls Rated at 98.5, Almost Exactly the Norm for White Pupils.

Equalizing the environments of Negroes and whites would wipe out completely "the so-called inferiority" of Negro intelligence, according to Dr. Otto Klineberg of the Department of Psychology in Columbia University, who has just completed a study of the effect of environment on Negro school children.

After investigating records in New York City as well as in a number of cities in the South, Dr. Klineberg reported that after five years in this city, Southern-born Negroes had developed in intelligence to within 10 per cent of white children, and were equal in intelligence to Negro children born and reared in the North. He discounted any beliefs that more "intelligent" Negroes migrated North. "Not all the members of a given community move," he reported, "and there must be certain factors which cause some of them to move and others to remain behind. That these factors are, however, necessarily connected with intelligence has so far not been proved."

In his opinion, the intelligence of the Negro improves in direct proportion to his environment.

"As their background improves, so do the scores of Negroes examined approximate more and more closely the standards set by the white," he said.

In this city, Dr. Klineberg studied the records of more than 3,000 Negro boys and girls in Harlem schools. The results show, he said, that length of residence in New York has a very real effect upon "scholastic level."

"There is evidence that a large part, if not all, of the retardation of Negro children in the New York City schools is due to the presence among them of a large number of newcomers from the South," he said. "The conclusion is justified that the superior showing of those subjects who have had a longer period of residence is due to this longer residence, and not to any regular change in the quality of the migrants."

The intelligence quotient of a group of 10-year-old Negro girls born in New York, Dr. Klineberg found, is 98.5, almost exactly at the norm for white children.

The results of Dr. Klineberg's study will be published in book form by Columbia University, it was announced.

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Racial Characteristics – 1935

Mental.

Race and Environment

DR. OTTO KLINEBERG of the psychology department of Columbia University has been delving into the question of intelligence of races. The good psychologist believes that Negroes are just as intelligent as whites when they have environment equal to the people with whom they are compared.

The intelligence of the Negro improves in direct proportion to his environment, Dr. Klineberg believes. His study disclosed that within five years Southern born, but Northern bred, Negro children develop to the point where they are within less than 10 per cent of the intelligence of white children born and raised in the North, and are equal to Northern born and bred Negro children.

"As their background improves, so do the scores of Negroes examined approximate more and more closely the standards set by the white," Dr. Klineberg said. "The final and crucial comparison could only be made in a society in which the Negro lives on terms of complete equality with the white and where he suffered not the slightest social, economic or educational handicap. It is doubtful whether such a society exists, but perhaps some approximation of it could be found in Brazil or Martinique."

Some of us will be flattered by what Dr. Klineberg tells us. Others will be angry because he brought up the subject. However, we think James H. Hubert of the New York Urban League put the matter aptly when he wrote to Dr. Klineberg:

"Whenever one sets out to disprove or prove the obvious, he runs the risk of giving rise to thoughts that might otherwise never be raised...If only writers, authors and professors would cease trying to prove that Negroes are the equal of whites!"

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
TELEGRAM

FEB 1 1935

The Cost Of Insanity

There is no great difference in the amounts North Carolina spends for maintaining three hospitals for insane and three branches of the University. In 1933-34 expenditures for the three units of the University amounted to $728,813 as compared with an expenditure of $602,640 for the Raleigh and Morganton hospitals for white insane and the Goldsboro hospital for Negro insane. Demands for increased allotments for both the University and the insane hospitals are being considered by the General Assembly.

Expenditures for insane do not include amount required to support institutions for the feeble-minded, for delinquents and underprivileged human beings, also wards of North Carolina. Since one of the surest ways of bringing the prevailing condition to the attention of the public is through emphasis on the dollar and cents cost to the taxpayer, the figures are important. For the coming fiscal year the University is asking $1,427,658 for the three branches while the hospitals have pared their budgets down to $855,338. The Governor's budget message recommended that the University receive $1,068,525 and that the three hospital subsist on $807,700.

Obviously appropriations for the University this year are below a reasonable level while the amounts expended in the three hospital provide the necessities and nothing more. The provision of higher educational facilities for the young people of the State is equally as much an obligation as the provision of homes for the insane and the helpless. But there should be some means for reducing the burden of the insane upon North Carolina. We have marriage laws that, if they were strictly enforced, would in a measure prevent some of the unfit from marrying. Likewise, sterilization of men and women who have demonstrated their incapacity to reproduce sound children or who have fallen into the clutches of the law and becomes incorrigibles is recommended as a means of preventing a steady growth of the undesirable population. Birth control, reducing the number of people who are born in the State with little or no opportunity, is another step in this direction. The State, in short, must devise means of preventing men and women from bringing children into the world who, in the years to come, must look to North Carolina to protect them. Not much has been accomplished by the present sterilization law because of limitations placed upon it. Surely inmates of insane asylums are fit subjects for sterilization, if insanity is hereditary. And many types of insanity are handed down from parent to offspring.

In the next fiscal year North Carolina will spend a little more than $1,000,000 on its University and about one-fifth less in providing for its insane.

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 3 1935

ENVIRONMENT HERE HELD AID TO NEGRO

Study by Dr. Klineberg Shows Children Born in the South Advance in City Schools.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS HIGH

Group of Girls Rated at 98.5, Almost Exactly the Norm for White Pupils.

Equalizing the environments of Negroes and whites would wipe out completely "the so-called inferiority" of Negro intelligence, according to Dr. Otto Klineberg of the Department of Psychology in Columbia University, who has just completed a study of the effect of environment on Negro school children.

After investigating records in New York City as well as in a number of cities in the South, Dr. Klineberg reported that after five years in this city, Southern-born Negroes had developed in intelligence to within 10 per cent of white children, and were equal in intelligence to Negro children born and reared in the North. He discounted any beliefs that more "intelligent" Negroes migrated North. "Not all the members of a given community move," he reported, "and there must be certain factors which cause some of them to move and others to remain behind. That these factors are, however, necessarily connected with intelligence has so far not been proved."

In his opinion, the intelligence of the Negro improves in direct proportion to his environment.

"As their background improves, so do the scores of Negroes examined approximate more and more closely the standards set by the white," he said.

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"There is evidence that a large part, if not all, of the retardation of Negro children in the New York City schools is due to the presence among them of a large number of newcomers from the South," he said. "The conclusion is justified that the superior showing of those subjects who have had a longer period of residence is due to this longer residence, and not to any regular change in the quality of the migrants."

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SPRINGFIELD, O.
NEWS

FEB 6 1935

INTELLIGENCE AND RACES

In experiments extending over a period of 14 years Dr. T. R. Garth, head of the Institute of Race Psychology at the University of Denver, found evidence that the mental powers of human beings are much the same regardless of race. There was little difference in the intelligence quotient of an Indian girl and that of a white girl both reared in the same white environment; but that of an Indian child who lived in a native environment was only half as great. Thus Dr. Garth spikes the fallacy that "the Indian must have a red mind, the Negro a black mind, the white man a white mind, and so on."

Dr. Otto Klineberg, Columbia university psychologist, recently completed a study which brings a similar conclusion. After five years in New York City, he says, the southern-born Negro develops in intelligence to within 10 per cent of the white child and is equal in intelligence to the Negro born and reared in the north.

It is Dr. Klineberg's belief that the intelligence of the Negro improves in direct proportion to his environment. "As their background improves," he says, "so do the scores of Negroes examined approximate more and more closely the standards set by the white."

A group of 10-year-old Negro girls born in the metropolis showed an intelligence quotient of 98.5, almost exactly at the norm for white children. Dr. Klineberg's survey of the records of some 3000 Negro school children in Harlem suggests that most if not all of such retardation as they show "is due to the presence among them of a large number of newcomers from the south." Thus there is the same problem of dull pupils acting as a drag upon bright ones as occurs among white children.

Dr. Klineberg's findings discount, incidentally, any belief that more "intelligent" Negros migrate north. Given the same chance, the scientific tests show, "white," "red" or "black" minds develop equally well because, in the main, their potentialities are the same.

New York Herald-Tribune

FEB 13 1935

Superstitions About Negroes

Of all superstitions current among educated Americans probably none are more rockbound than those concerning Negro "inferiority." The same man will assure you that race crossing brings out the worst in both races and proceed to insist that every eminent Negro leader has white blood in his veins. Some, with a patter of semi-modern psychology, recall the Army "intelligence tests," which gave the Negro recruits a lower "mental age" than the whites. (Few remember that these same tests ranked Negro recruits from Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Ohio higher than white recruits from Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas and Georgia.)

Otto Klineberg, of Columbia University, has just published a significant, if somewhat technical, study of Negro intelligence North and South—"Negro Intelligence and Selective Migration" (Columbia University Press, $1.25). He began with the fact that a long series of testings gave definitely higher ratings to Negroes in the North than to Negroes in the South. Was this the result of a "selective migration," which brought the more enterprising black men to the North; or was it a result of the superior educational and other opportunities offered the colored child in the black belts of Chicago, Detroit and New York? Offhand opinions were divided; some held that the best Negroes stayed South and only the nomad ne'er-do-wells strayed North; others that enterprising colored folk were the first to move. Mr. Klineberg was not satisfied with opinions; he sought facts.

BURLINGTON, N. C.
TIMES

MAR 9 1935

OU-ALL AND YOUSE GUYS"

.teresting always is a discussion the Southern dialect. Northern people are always interested when a Southerner takes the floor at any sort of gathering. A Northerner will tell you right off the bat that he is able to tell a Southerner as soon as he opens his mouth. The Anderson S. C. Record has this interesting comment to make on the often used "you all, etc:

One of our pet abominations has always been the "non-Southerner" who attributes the use of the colloquism "you-all" to the singular instead of the plural, in which it is generally used in the South.

"You-all," we still contend, is good English. It means all of you, and is a less stilted expression. It of course is used in the plural, and we have yet to hear it used in the singular here in the South. Eddie Cantor is the last person we heard use it wrong, and he was trying to be smart in mocking a Southern negro.

And so, it is with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction that we found a letter to the editor of the Christian Science monitor from Peter S. Land of Boston, which reads as follows:

Since the Mason-Dixon line does not divide me geographically or grammatically, I would like to get into this discussion on your editorial page as to whether "you all" is singular or plural, providing it is a public and not a private contest. Basing my deduction on a story told about a gentle-woman from the South, I am inclined to the belief that "you all" is plural. Without being reminded, I recall the following story:

A charming old lady from the South who came to New York to visit frequently used the expression "you all" in a voice that carried with it the delightful atmosphere and genuine kindliness and courtesy of the South. One very important, and more or less pompous member of the first several hundred in New York's elite one night at dinner focused her lorgnette and inquired, "My dear, tell me, why do you always say 'you all'?" "Well," replied the gentlewoman in her sweetest and most innocent manner, "you see, I have lived in the South for sixty years and I gradually acquired that habit, I presume. I am sorry, but I have been in New York only six weeks, so you can hardly expect me to say 'youse guys' quite yet."

Boston. Peter S. Land.

Praise be to Peter for writing such a clever letter.

Pathfinder
Washington, D.C.

MAY 11 1935

SKULL CHANGES SHAPE

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution, recently branded as false and misleading the assumption by some scientists that the human skull possesses immutable racial characteristics. He said this belief has led to such bold and erroneous claims as that a pre-historic race of Negroes once lived in Scandinavia, and that the Eskimos of the last century were the same as the cave dwellers in France 14,000 years ago. Changes are going on in the skull all the time, Dr. Hrdlicka said, due to normal variation and environment. The jaws of both the Eskimos and the American Indian are now changing due to the dental deterioration resulting from changed manners of living.